THE TELEGRAPH.

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BRADING & THOMSON.

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MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal---Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence.

$2 per Annum. "ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY." $1.50 in Advance.

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The Closing Scene.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

Within the sober realm of leafless trees
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns, looking from their hazy hills
O'er the dim waters, widening in the vales,
Beat down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed farther, and the streams sang low;
As in a dream, the distant woodman hewed
His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests, erewhile, armed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On slumberous wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing maite's complaint,
And like a star, slow drowning in the light,
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew—
Crew thrice, and all was stiller than before—
Silent till some replying warder blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where, erst, the jay within the elm's tall crest
Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young;
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,
By every light wind-like senser swung;

Where sung the noisy masons of the eaves,
The busy swallows circling ever near,
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year:—

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast,
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reapers of the rosy east;—
All now was songless, empty, and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail,
And croaked the crow, through all the dreamy gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shroud night by night;
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this—in this most cheerless air,
And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with its inverted torch;—

Amid all this, the center of the scene,
The white haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyless mien,
Sat like a Fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft supped, and broke with her the ashen crust;
And in the dead leaves, still she heard the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all,
And twice, war bowed to her his sable plume—
Re-gave the swords, to rust upon the wall.

Re-gave the swords—but not the hand that drew,
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him, who to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmurs of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone,
Breathed through her lips, a sad and tremulous tune.

At last the thread was snapped—her hand was bowed—
Life dropped the distaff through his hands serene;
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
While Death and Winter closed the autumn scene.

Fatal Accident.

Mr. Whittemore, of the firm of Bradley, Whittemore & Co., Contractors for finishing the Central Railroad of Zanesville, was suddenly killed on the lock walls of the Muskingum Improvement at that place, on Wednesday last. The Courier says that Mr. W. was standing on the lock wall pointing out to his son the manner in which the machinery for raising the gates operated, when a portion of the tackle broke, causing the capstan, on which there was a heavy strain, to revolve swiftly, the crowbar used as a lever bar striking Mr. Whitemore, and knocking him over the wall and down a distance of about twenty feet among the rocks and stones below, fracturing his limbs and skull, and entirely depriving him of consciousness until he died, which was about 2 o'clock, P. M.

His son was also precipitated to the ground at the same moment, but was fortunate enough to escape without serious injury.—*O. S. Jour.*

SANDUSKY CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—The Sandusky Register has a well written article on the rapid improvement of that city for a few years past. The evidence of it is summup in the following paragraph. We rejoice in all this, and are glad that *Onward* is yet the word:—"Since 1840, our population has increased from less than two thousand, to ten thousand; and our annual commerce has expanded from an amount considerably less than three millions, to over twenty-two millions. To Sandusky belongs the proud distinction of having originated and completed the first Railroad of any considerable importance in the entire West—which now connects us with Cincinnati—an iron band, spanning the State, and bringing together the waters of the 'great Lake basin,' and those of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys."

From the New York Times.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Sketch of his Life and Public Career

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

MR. WEBSTER IN CONGRESS.

The political contest which resulted in the election of Mr. Webster to the House of Representatives, was long and spirited. A vehement opposition was started against the party which he represented, and although his ultimate triumph was gratifying in the extreme, the struggle was severe. Mr. Webster finally received a very handsome majority over his opponent, and took his seat at the Extra Session of the Thirtieth Congress, in May, 1813. The time at which he entered Congress was one of great excitement. The question of the prosecution of the War was warmly agitated, and raised divisions of party opinion, that threatened serious difficulties. The wisdom of retorting by severe retaliatory measures, against the arbitrary acts of Great Britain, respecting American shipping, was doubted by many members of that Congress. The conviction of the necessity of the conflict was not general throughout the country. Men objected that the War had been begun by a faction, that it was non-essential in principle, and that it needed not to be prosecuted with any extraordinary degree of ardor. Into the midst of this caldron of differing opinions, Mr. Webster was thrown by his constituents. He was equal to the emergency in which he found himself plunged. That Congress comprised men of surpassing talent. Of the House, Henry Clay was Speaker. Among the members were Calhoun, Forsyth, Grundy, Gaston, Pickering. Intellect and learning shed a lustre over the Lower House, which it has rarely witnessed since. Mr. Webster made his appearance punctually at the commencement of the session, and was immediately placed by Mr. Clay upon the Committee of Foreign Affairs, a position of honor and responsibility. Mr. Webster delivered his maiden speech in the House on Thursday, June 10th, 1813. It took Congress by surprise. A young man, appearing for the first time in public life, and previously unknown in political circles, had made a sudden and indelible impression upon older and more experienced men. The result has proved that the early promise was not fallacious. Intellect sharpened and strengthened by continual exercise, especially in courts of law, and under the excitement of vehement opposition, is pretty sure to receive a rapid and healthy development. Mr. Webster founded his speech upon certain resolutions which he introduced in relation to the Berlin and Milan Decrees, requesting the President to inform the House when, by whom, and in what manner, the first intelligence was given to this Government of the decree of the Government of France, bearing date the 28th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the Decrees of Berlin and Milan." The resolutions were supported by Mr. Webster, in a speech of masterly power and vigor, producing facts and arguments which could do no less than rivet the attention of the House. The object of Mr. Webster was merely to obtain information, which was freely communicated by President Madison. The action of Napoleon in regard to the maritime questions of the day was productive of such measures of retaliation from England, that great danger was experienced by the neutral powers which had vessels upon the ocean. Great Britain then insisting upon her right of search in vessels belonging to the United States, the pent-up passions found vent, and the mother country and her daughter were again embroiled in war. Mr. Webster entered Congress, not at the commencement of this struggle, but in the heat of its progress. War was raging when he took his seat. The minutiæ of the preparations for its continuance, were allotted to him as one of the National Council. Although opposed to the policy which had been adopted, he offered no serious opposition to the prosecution of the war, and contented himself with seeking to guide the strong current into channels which appeared safest and most expedient. He had always believed that the most efficient method of crippling the power of England, was to attack her upon the sea, and hence, at an early period, he advocated the improvement of the Navy. Before the commencement of the war, or his entrance into Congress, he had written several powerful arguments favoring an increase of our naval force, and one of his earliest speeches in the House was intended to accomplish the same purpose. Other topics of National interest and importance also occupied his attention while he continued a member of the House. On the repeal of the Embargo, and on an appeal from the Chair on a motion for the previous question, he spoke strongly and with effect. His standing as an orator was speedily attained. It never degenerated into a secondary quality, and the part assumed by him in his earliest public efforts was such as few men so young have sustained. Of the speeches of Mr. Webster on the Embargo and on the appeal, Mr. Everett holds the following language: "His speeches on these questions raised him to the front rank of debaters. He manifested upon his entrance into public life, that variety of knowledge, familiarity with the history and traditions of the Government, and self-possession on the floor, which in most cases are acquired by time and long experience. They gained for him the reputation indicated by the well-known remark of Mr. Lowndes, that 'the North had not his equal, nor the South his superior.'"

Mr. Webster was re-elected to the House of Representatives in August 1814. His constituents, pleased that New Hampshire could send so creditable a representative, and justly proud of the honorable position attained in so brief a period by Mr. Webster, again gave him the preference, and he received, for the second time, a handsome majority. When he again entered upon the discharge of his public duties, Mr. Webster found himself in a new position. The Peace was declared in December, 1814, and Congress had time to give its attention to the internal affairs of the country. The debates no longer turned upon the budget of war. The commercial class and the mass of the people were now to receive attention, and their wants were to be canvassed and supplied. Government found it convenient to propose the establishment of a National Bank, and a bill for that purpose was introduced into the House on the recommendation of Mr. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury. The bill contained provisions to which great opposition arose. It required the reservation of a Bank capital of fifty millions of dollars; of which only five millions were to be in specie, and the remainder in the depreciated Government securities; with an obligation to lend thirty millions for the use of the Treasury. With these provisions, the bill had passed the Senate, and was sent to the House. It was warmly discussed. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster were among its opponents. Mr. Webster deemed the project useless and pernicious. He denounced it as a mere paper-money contrivance, which was calculated to injure the people, to increase the financial embarrassments of the Government, and to bring discredit upon the country. The bill, as originally reported, was finally negatived. A reconsideration was then moved, and the bill was amended in several important particulars. A specie-paying Bank was planned, and received the support of Mr. Webster, and those who had opposed so strenuously the original draft. In its improved shape, the bill passed, and was sent to the President for approval, but Mr. Madison returned it to the House with his objections, and the subject went over for that session.

The adjournment of Congress left Mr. Webster at liberty to resume his professional occupations, and enabled him to pay that degree of attention to his personal affairs of which they had stood in need during his long absence from home. In the month of January, 1814, he had sustained a heavy loss, in the destruction of his house at Portsmouth, by the great fire that visited that place. Not remarkably rich in the goods of this world at that period, Mr. Webster's finances suffered a serious blow by this disaster, and he began to agitate the question of removing his family either to Albany or Boston. This removal was effected in August, 1816. Mr. Webster was well known in Boston as a citizen and a professional man. He was certain of a warm, welcome among old friends, and saw many reasons why he should return to the field in which he first stepped forward. His practice in the Courts of New Hampshire was never resumed, excepting in the celebrated case of Dartmouth College, tried in September, 1817.

This cause involved Constitutional questions, and engaged the attention of Mr. Webster for a considerable period. The Legislature of New Hampshire, had passed certain acts, purporting to enlarge and improve the Corporation of the College, and to amend its Charter. The trial was to test the question whether such acts could be binding upon the Corporation, without its consent.—Mr. Webster, espousing the cause of the Corporation, argued with his usual ability upon the unconstitutionality of the action of the Legislature. Upon an adverse opinion of the New Hampshire court being rendered, a writ of error was sued out by the Corporation, and the cause was removed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The argument took place before all the Judges, in March, 1818; Mr. Webster and Mr. Hopkinson appearing for the plaintiffs in error, and Mr. Holmes and the Attorney General of New Hampshire in opposition. The question involved in the case was new to American jurisprudence, and elicited a splendid display of forensic ability from the opposing counsel. The argument of Mr. Webster served to place the matter in its true light, and Judge Story at last coincided with his colleagues in declaring the acts of the Legislature invalid, and reversing the decision of the Superior Court of New Hampshire.

When Mr. Webster removed to Boston, he had one session to serve in Congress, as Representative from New Hampshire. The proceedings of that session were unimportant. At its close, he retired to his practice in Boston, where for two years, he was permitted to repose, in the exercise of the duties of private life. He was not, however, allowed any longer respite. He was soon urged by friends and political admirers to become a candidate for Congress for the third time; but he steadfastly declined the offer. An offer of election to the Senate of the United States was tendered him by his friends in the Legislature; but this was also declined. Devoted to his profession, he had no wish to withdraw from it. Earning a competency by his legal attainments, he desired no honors other than those which attached to a good citizen and an honest man. The community insisted more strongly upon pressing him into the public service. He served for a short time in the Legislature, was chosen one of the Presidential Electors of Massachusetts in the canvass which resulted in the re-election of Mr. Monroe, and was a delegate to the Convention called to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth in 1821. In that Convention, Mr. Webster took a prominent part—constitutional argument having become his forte. His principal arguments were devoted to the subjects of oaths of office, the division of the State into Senatorial Districts, and the appointment of Judicial officers by the Executive.

In the Fall of 1822, after a most pressing solicitation, Mr. Webster yielded his consent to run again for Congress. A committee, consisting of Col. Thomas H. Perkins, Wm. Sturgis, Wm. Sullivan, John T. Apthorp, and Daniel Messenger, called upon him to apprise him of his nomination. He did not now decline. He was elected by one thousand majority over his competitor, Jesse Putnam, and again took his seat in the House—not as a member from a rural district in New Hampshire—but a Representative from the City of Boston. Henry Clay was again Speaker. Familiar faces greeted the vision of the Massachusetts Representative, and earnest discussions presently gave active employment to Mr. Webster's busy mind.

Early in the session, the subject of the Revolution in Greece came before the House Mr. Webster, on the 8th of December, 1823, presented the following resolution: "That provision ought to be made by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent or Commissioner to Greece whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment."

In his famous speech in support of this resolution, Mr. Webster showed himself a sound and discriminating judge of the laws that govern the relations of nations and communities. In sympathy for the oppressed and struggling Greeks, he was not surpassed by any of the men of his time. He evinced a ready appreciation of the evils with which they struggled, and uttered a trumpet-toned and indignant remonstrance against the tyranny that sought their degradation. The "Greek Speech" will be remembered as long as American Oratory has a place among the records of History. It is interesting to notice that the principles which were avowed on this occasion, more subsequently re-affirmed by Mr. Webster in language still more striking, applied to the affairs of Hungary. On the occasion of the Congressional Banquet to Kossuth, in January last, Mr. Webster declared that "in the sentiments avowed by him in the years 1823, and 1824, in the cause of Greece, there was that which he could never part from without departing from himself." These sentiments were most fearlessly put forth. On the 19th of January, 1823, Mr. Webster made a long and eloquent argument, covering the whole question. Reviewing the circumstances which accompanied the struggles of the Greeks, and passing some severe strictures upon the policy observed by the States of Europe towards that unhappy country, Mr. Webster proceeded to a statement of the effects and consequences of the actions of European potentates in regard to free governments and the spread of Republican institutions. The limits of this sketch will permit no detailed analysis of the line of argument laid down by Mr. Webster, in this celebrated speech, nor is it necessary. The leading idea was the defence of Free Institutions against Absolutism; an argument in favor of constitutional rights against the encroachments of despotism. In regarding the position proper to be assumed by this country, in reference to the Greek struggle, Mr. Webster gave utterance to one of the finest passages which the language has produced.—He sought to discourage any violent and belligerant measures, and fell back upon the power of public opinion. In arguing this point, he said:

"Sir, this reasoning misstakes the age. The time has been, indeed, when fleets, and armies and subsidies were the principal reliances even in the best cause. But happily for mankind, there has arrived a great change in this respect. Moral causes come into consideration in proportion as the progress of knowledge is advanced; and *the public opinion* of the civilized world is rapidly gaining an ascendancy over mere brutal force. It may be silenced by military power, but it cannot be conquered. It is elastic, irrepressible, and invulnerable to the weapons of ordinary warfare. It is that impassible, inextinguishable enemy of mere violence and arbitrary rule, which, like Milton's angels,

'Vital in every part,
Cannot, but by annihilating, die.'

Unless this be propitiated or satisfied, it is in vain for power to talk either of triumphs or repose. No matter what fields are desolated, what fortresses surrendered, what armies subdued, or what provinces overrun, there is an enemy that still exists to check the glory of these triumphs. It follows the conqueror back to the very scene of his ovations; it calls upon him to take notice that the world, though silent, is yet indignant; it shows him that the sceptre of his victory is a barren sceptre, that it shall confer neither joy nor honor, but shall moulder to dry ashes in his grasp. In the midst of his exultation, it pierces his ear with the cry of injured justice; it denounces against him the indignation of an enlightened and civilized age; it turns to bitterness the cup of his rejoicing, and wounds him with the sting which belongs to the consciousness of having outraged the opinion of mankind."

In the course of this speech, Mr. Webster adverted, in terms of reprobation, to the Treaty of Paris of 1815, by which the principles that bound together the "Holy Alliance" were asserted and maintained. He expressed his abhorrence of the doctrines thus sought to be enforced by European despotisms, and remarked: "Human liberty may yet, perhaps, be obliged to repose its principal hopes on the intelligence and vigor of the Saxon race. So far as depends on us, at least, I trust these hopes will not be disappointed."

Mr. Webster also took an active part in the discussions upon the Tariff in 1821. In common with the remainder of the Massachusetts delegation, he opposed that instrument on grounds of expediency, but the bill was passed and became a law.

In the Fall of 1824, Mr. Webster was re-elected to Congress, by the almost unanimous vote of 4,990 out of 5,000. This remarkable indication of the public favor was as unexpected as well-merited and gratifying. Mr. Webster was now fairly seated in a public career, and he was thenceforward but rarely absent from stations of trust and confidence.

The Presidential contest in which John Quincy Adams was finally successful, now agitated the country. Mr. Clay accepted post of Secretary of State. The principal topic of this Administration was the Panama Mission; a subject of dispute, which created a great sensation, and elicited many warm debates in Congress. Mr. Websters had supported with earnestness, the noted Declaration of President Monroe—that any combinations of European powers to promote certain objects in America would be considered as directly affecting the Nation—and, in accordance with the position he had assumed, gave a cordial assent to the proposed Mission to Panama, for the settlement of existing difficulties. He made an able speech on the subject in the House, in April, 1826. The general unpopularity of the measure in contemplation, however, caused it to fail.

On the 22d December, 1820, at the second Centennial Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mr. Webster delivered the grand Oration which is now in the mouth of every schoolboy. Five years afterward, in 1825, he spoke at Bunker Hill, at the semi-centennial Celebration of the glorious Battle which had there been fought. In a few months, he was called to commemorate the services of Adams and Jefferson, whose deaths occurred under circumstances of such curious coincidence. On the 22d February 1832, upon the completion of a century from the birth of Washington, Mr. Webster was called upon to deliver an Address at the National Capital, and enchained the attention of his audience, by a fascinating delineation of the virtues of the Father of his Country.

In November, 1826, Mr. Webster was again solicited to represent his District in the House, for the third time, but before he had taken his seat, a vacancy occurring in the Senate by the retirement of the venerable Elijah H. Mills, Mr. Webster was chosen to fill that post.

Toward the close of the year 1827, a heavy domestic affliction was visited upon Mr. Webster, in the loss of his wife. They were on the way to Washington when Mrs. Webster was taken ill, and soon died. This melancholy event prevented Mr. Webster from taking his seat in the Senate until January, 1828.

In the Senatorial career of Mr. Webster, so many elements of power and popularity have passed into record, that it is difficult to embrace, in a simple sketch, all the peculiar features of the great movements in which he took part. Mr. Calhoun, as Vice President, occupied the Chair of the Senate. Messrs. Forsyth, Benton, Van Buren, Woodbury, Tazewell, Clayton, and Hayne, are among the Senators. Mr. Webster's first parliamentary encounter, upon his entrance into the Senate, took place with Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia. The subject in dispute was the Process Bill, contrived for the regulation of the proceedings of United States Courts, and the details of the controversy had little public interest. Mr. Webster afterward made strong and praiseworthy exertions in aid of the measure of relief to the surviving officers of the Revolution. In regard to the Tariff, upon which the controversy of past days was renewed, Mr. Webster deemed it his duty to vote for the amended bill introduced into the Senate. In the course of his remarks upon certain objections which he had urged against the measure, and for which he sought an improvement, he defended New England from the injurious reports that had been circulated against her, and established anew the credit of that large and [illegible] of the country. Though disapproving of some of the provisions contained in the amended bill, he yet believed it an improvement in certain particulars, and gave it his affirmative vote—a course which he deemed it but just to explain to his constituents upon his return home. In a speech at Faneuil Hall he made particular allusion to the circumstances of that vote, and received the approval of the people of the Commonwealth.

DEBATE WITH HAYNE.

The next event in Mr. Webster's life was one which won imperishable laurels for himself, and cast lustre upon the councils of his country. It was the part he took in the great controversy in the Senate between the North and South—between the national views of the Constitution which Mr. Webster had often vindicated, and the doctrines of State Rights, which had been for years so ably enforced by Mr. Calhoun, and had reached a position of commanding influence.

Gen. Jackson had been elected to the Presidency in the Fall of 1828, by an overwhelming popular majority, against John Quincy Adams, whose administration, although marked by signal ability, and a purity seldom paralleled in the recent history of our Government, had failed to fasten itself upon the popular sympathy. Mr. Adams was a man of sharp intellect, multifarious knowledge, large experience in public affairs, and of cold calm courage, but without a spark of enthusiasm in his nature, or any of those qualities which command the attachment and secure the support of great masses of men. Gen. Jackson, on the contrary, lacking all the qualities which his opponent had, possessed all those which he lacked. A man of clear perceptions, prompt and generous impulses—unflinching as a friend and relentless as a foe—daring in action, and of unconquerable will, and conspicuous in the eyes of the whole country for his victory at New Orleans in the war of 1812, he had come into power by a larger majority than had ever before been given to any candidate. And among his friends were those who had before been distinguished for devotion to Mr. Calhoun, and the friends of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Calhoun was chosen Vice President at the same election. Thus, though overwhelmingly strong, the Democratic party was really composed of discordant materials—being divided especially upon the fundamental principles upon which our Government rests—Mr. Calhoun and his friends insisting upon a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most rigid limitation of the powers of the General Government under it, and the other section inheriting, by legitimate descent the more liberal and national doctrines of Madison and Monroe, and being friendly to the protection of American industry, and the prosecution of works of internal improvement. Both these parties were, however, at this time, united in cordial support of Gen. Jackson, and in an equally cordial hostility to the leaders of the party against which he had been elected, and among these leaders, Mr. Webster, of course, stood prominent.

The first session of the Twenty-first Congress opened in December, 1829, Mr. Calhoun presiding in the Senate. Prominent among the topics to which political attention was directed, was that of the Public Lands. Both parties, and especially both sections of the country, the North and the South, were anxious to secure the political alliance of the Western States; and although the measures of each were doubtless dictated mainly by a sincere regard for the public good, it is not uncharitable to suppose that political purposes had more or less influence with both. Little, however, had been said upon the subject until Mr. Foote, of Connecticut, on the 29th of December, introduced the following apparently innocent resolution of inquiry:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire and report the quantity of Public Lands remaining unsold within each State and Territory, and whether it be expedient to limit for a certain period the sales of public lands, to such lands as have heretofore been offered for sale, and are now subject to entry at the *minimum* price. And also, whether the office of Surveyor General, and some of the land offices may not be abolished, without detriment to the public service."

It has been alleged that this resolution was in reality the signal and starting point of a predetermined crusade, on the part of General Jackson's friends against New England, and especially Mr. Webster, as its most conspicuous and formidable representative. At the time, however, no such purpose was suspected; and it is only by reverting to the concurrent features of the case that subsequent examination has brought circumstantial evidence in support of the charge. Mr. Webster, it is certain, was just at that time made the shining mark for the combined attacks of the party in power. The party press throughout the country sought to evince its devotion to Gen. Jackson, by assaults upon Mr. Webster. The leading friends of the President and Vice President, in both Houses of Congress and throughout the country, aimed their most powerful blows at his head, with an energy and determination, which might well suggest the suspicion of a preconcerted purpose. It seems more likely, however, that this was simply the result of the position of parties and of their prominent men. The Presidential contest had been marked by great warmth and bitterness, and this zeal had not been in the least diminished by the complete success by which it was crowned. The dominant party, on the contrary, seemed the more resolute in its purpose of destroying and annihilating all opposition—and as New England was the citadel of that hostility, and Mr. Webster the solitary but formidable champion who defended its gates, and hurled the crushing missiles of war from its unconquered towers, it was natural and indeed inevitable, that their main assault should be turned against him, and the section which he represented. The day after Mr. Foote offered his resolution, on calling it up for consideration, he said he had presented it from having seen a statement in the last report of the commissioners of the Land Office, that the quantity of land remaining unsold at the minimum price of one dollar and a quarter per acre, exceeded twenty-two millions of acres—while the annual demand was not likely greatly to exceed one million acres—and he was desirous of further official information upon the subject.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Getting a Subscriber.

Tired and fatigued with a long day's ride, covered with dust we had gathered on a dry sandy road, we called at Squire Hobbs's to wet our mouth, rest our bones, and have a chat with the Squire. On our part, however, there was a disposition very soon to talk less and doze more. This Hobbs, a good natured soul, perceived as by intuition, and soon left us to the soft influences of nature's "sweet restorer."

Now, how long we slept we needn't tell, and our readers needn't know. It wasn't long, however, for the loud talking in the Squire's 'office' soon aroused us and we listened to a conversation highly interesting to us. It seemed that Joacum Gulic, Old Joe, a clever, sober, close-fisted neighbor of the Squire's, had called in to talk about 'the crops,' and matters and things in general.

'Well, Squire,' said Mr. Gulic, 'do you know where a fellow can buy a right smart chance of a nigger boy these times!'

'Really, uncle Joe, I don't know at this time. There was a sale in town last week of some six or eight at one time.'

'There was!'

'Yes. And I got a right likely negro boy eighteen years old, for $450. My word for it, I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for him to-day.'

'Just my luck. Why, I never heard a word of it.

'Who told you Squire!'

'O, you know I take the paper. I saw the sale advertised, and, as I had to go to town any way, I went on the day of sale, thinking, perhaps, I might hit a bargain, and I did hit a bargain sure.'

'Well, I swow, I have got to have a hand some how. You see, I have put in more than I have hands to work. Who's got a hand to hire any where about?'

'You're too hard for me again, uncle Joe; the hireing season is over. About a month ago all the negroes belonging to the estate of H—, deceased, were let at auction; and I'm told they went very low,'

'The d—l. You don't say. Why didn't you tell me Squire?'

'I hardly know why. I saw it advertised in our paper, and I supposed every body took that. More'n that, I didn't know you wanted to hire. Did you know I have sold my Harden tract of Land!'

'No, indeed, who to?'

'Who, to a rich old fellow from Alabama. It was day before yesterday; and I got the "yellow boys" cash up—only six dollars per acre. He said that he came across our paper in 'Old Alabama,' he liked the description of the country; saw my wee bit of an advertisement, and came to see about it.—We struck a trade in no time.'

'Jerusalem! And here I've been trying to sell a tract of land for the last two years, and couldn't get a dollar and a half an acre. It's better land than yourn too, and you know it, Squire. Well what if 'tis, and can't be 'tiser, but I reckon, Squire, I've beat you on sugar. I bought, last week, two barrels of sugar at six cents, when every body else had to give seven cents. Beat that, eh!

'With all ease, uncle Joe—I bought mine at five cents.'

'No sir—I don't believe it. Now, say where!'

'At the house of W——& Co. I got a rare bargain. You see they advertised in the paper that they were selling off at cost.—I knew groceries would go quick, so I went in and bought a year's supply. Their groceries were all sold before night. I didn't pay the money either, for they took my United States Land Warrant at $150

'Now, now Squire! that can't be, for my lawyer told me that wasn't legal to sell my land warrant.'

'Very true, some time ago; but the news came lately in the paper that Congress had made them assignable.'

'Well, that's fair! It's rascally! What right has these editors to get all the news and keep it to themselves!'

'Ah! uncle Joe, you misunderstand it.—Editors and printers labor night and day to gather the news and give it to the people—to instruct their readers—to inform them of all the improvements of the age, and ameliorate the condition of society. Their paper goes abroad, recommending our people and country to interested and intelligent emigrants. Can they labor thus for nothing? Should they not be paid? Is there a man who is not benefitted by a paper? Is not every subscriber repaid four fold for a pittance of $2, his subscription price?'

'Stop, Squire, stop right there. I'm going to take the paper. I'll take six, and send some back to my kinsfolks in Georgia.'

'You needn't go as far as that—here's the editor right in the room.'

Here the parties rushed in upon us, where we were acting out most admirably a person fast asleep. It is enough for us to say, that after an introduction, the name of Joacum Gulic was entered upon our note-book as a subscriber—paid in advance, and now, when the parties alluded to shall read this, we hope they will pardon us for giving to the public the substantial facts urged by the Squire—aiding us so effectually in "*Getting a Subscriber.*"—*American Artisan.*

Hominy.

It is surprising how little is known of this excellent, healthy food; and what an excellent substitute it is for potatoes, during the continuation of the disease among them, which renders some that are fair to the eye unfit for food, and all exceedingly dear. As we write, our hostess informs us that potatoes, hominy, and white beans are all of the same price—$2,50 a bushel, and rice but a little dearer. If a man can afford to eat fried gold for breakfast, boiled bank notes for dinner, and roasted dollars for supper, he can afford to eat potatoes in the same way, and not otherwise at the present prices. In point of economy as human food, one bushel of beans or hominy is equal to 10 of potatoes. Hominy, too, is a dish almost as universally liked as potatoes, and at the South almost as freely eaten; while at the North it is seldom seen; in fact, it is an unknown food, except to a few persons in cities. By hominy we do not mean a sort of coarse meal, but grains of white corn, from which the hull and chit, or eye has been removed by moistening and pounding in a wooden morter, leaving the grains almost whole, and composed of little, else than starch. It has often been said, not one cook in ten knows how to boil a potatoe. We may add another cypher when speaking of the very simple process of cooking hominy. We give the formula from our own experience, and from instructions from a land where 'hog and hominy' are well understood.

Wash slighly in cold water, and soak twelve hours in tepid, soft water, then boil slowly from three to six hours in same water, with plenty more added from time to time, with great care to prevent burning. *Don't salt while cooking*, as that or *hard water* will harden the corn. So it will peas or beans, green or dry, and rice also. When done, add butter and salt; or a better way is to let each one season to suit his taste. It may be eaten with meat in lieu of vegetables, or with sugar or syrup. It is good hot or cold, and the more frequently it is warmed over, like the old-fashioned pot of

Bean poridge hot, or bean poridge cold,
Bean poridge best at nine days old.

So is hominy—it is good always, and very wholesome; and like tomatoes, only requires to be eaten once or twice to fix the taste in its favor.

Gerrit Smith.

The election of this famous Abolitionist to Congress, from a District which gives over 1,000 majority for Pierce and King, is one of the strange, queer results of the late contest. He is a singular man. He has a vast property, a large part of it real estate. He has given away thousands of acres of this land to poor colored persons as well as white ones. He was one of the bail for Chapman, who was indicted in Maryland for running off slaves, and has been compelled to pay seven or eight thousand dollars on his bond. He is a sincere, honest man, of pure personal character, and undoubted benevolence and kindness of heart. He is not one of the *humbug* Abolitionists. The Southern members will respect him because he is honest and honorable in his course. We shall look for some queer freaks when he gets fairly started in his new position.—*State Jour.*

DIVISION OF TEXAS.—The Texas papers speak of a project very generally discussed in that region, for a division of that State, and the formation of two States. The idea of dividing it into Eastern and Western Territory, is not relished by many, on the ground that there would be danger of the formation of a *free State* in the Western portion.

Sugar cultivation has been introduced, and has been found very profitable, and extensive plantations are being opened for their use.

But five miles of the road from Cleveland to Dunkirk and Buffalo remain unfinished, which will be completed next week, when four trains will run daily over the road.—Lake Erie will no longer block up rapid and comfortable travel from the West to the East.

The priests in Italy are pressing upon all the Catholic governments to exclude Protestant places of worship from Italian cities, and removing even the chapels of English embassadors without the city gates.